



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-009
Thursday
14 January 1993

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Delegates Fail To Agree on National Conference Issues

EA1201191993 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Somali to Neighboring Countries 1200 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] The Addis Ababa conference of 15 Somali organizations is likely to end. As of last night, no agreement had been reached on several issues concerning the national conference to be held on 15 March—that is, who is to attend, the requirements for attending, and the agenda. However, the leaders of the 15 organizations who attended the conference unanimously agreed on a cease-fire and on ways in which the United Nations could collect heavy weapons from armed factions in Somalia.

Reports say that some of the organizations' leaders want the Somali Administration placed in the hands of those groups that spearheaded the struggle which toppled former Somali President Siad Barre's regime. However, the United Nations and the United States want politicians, intellectuals, elders, religious leaders, and the Somali community as a whole to decide on Somalia's future political administration.

Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi has been very busy during the conference and has put much effort into making it a complete success. He held short meetings with some of the organizations' leaders and discussed the need for an immediate peace agreement. However, so far no agreement has been reached on peace and security in Somalia.

Aidid 'Still Blocking Progress'

AB1301171393 Paris AFP in English 1640 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, Jan 13 (AFP)—Leaders of starving Somalia's rival clans failed Wednesday [13 January] to reach agreement over a planned national reconciliation conference at talks in the Ethiopian capital.

Sources close to the talks said Somalia's main warlord, General Mohamed Farah Aidid, was still blocking progress and nobody had signed the ceasefire agreement and general disarmament accord reached in principle at the U.N.-sponsored meeting on Sunday.

Considering himself the real victor in January 1991 of the battle to oust president Mohamed Siad Barre, Aidid wanted only factions who had fought the former dictator to take part in a national reconciliation conference in the Ethiopian capital from next March 15.

Sources close to the talks said 11 of the 14 Somali factions represented disagreed with him. Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi met the various faction leaders on Tuesday in a vain bid to break the deadlock.

The other factions wanted a broad conference, with the attendance of the Arab League and the five-member Horn of Africa Standing Committee on Somalia—Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti, Sudan and Eritrea—as well as the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

Further discussion was expected on Thursday. U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali was reported to have sent a telegram urging progress. [passage omitted]

Cameroon

NUDP Party Renews Activity in Northwest Province

AB1301184193 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Militants of the National Union for Democracy and Progress, NUDP, in the North-West Province have relaunched the activities of their party. Their activities were suspended in accordance with the provisions of the state of emergency in the province.

Chad

Cabinet Adopts 1993 National Budget

AB1401095593 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 0545 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Report on 11 January Cabinet meeting read by government spokesman and minister of information and culture, Mr. Djidi Bichara]

[Text] Placed under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Idriss Deby, president of the Republic, head of state, the Cabinet held an extraordinary session on 11 January to examine a single item on its agenda, namely the draft ordinance on the 1993 general budget, presented by the finance minister.

In his presentation speech, the finance minister recalled that the public finance situation has continued to deteriorate since 1990 and that it reached a critical point in 1992. Both external and domestic arrears in payments are accumulating and the state is not in a position to meet all its current obligations. This deterioration of finances is due to a combination of internal and external factors some of which date back several years and which, on the whole, are detrimental to the country's economic and financial situation.

These deviations led to the reluctance of creditors to fund the 1992 budgetary (?deficit) whereas in the past, the country had substantial external aid for this purpose. In view of the foregoing, the reorganization of public finances has become a binding necessity. This is why drastic measures were taken in July 1992. These measures enabled the government to bring state expenses under control but the upheavals they generated did not facilitate revenue collection.

These are the characteristics of the context in which the 1993 budget was prepared. It is a real austerity budget which takes into account the current financial difficulties, and which can meet future domestic and external demands.

The 1993 budget was drawn up in an extremely difficult economic context. It is based on the major lessons drawn from past experiences. This budget was examined by the interministerial committees, examined by the 5 January

Cabinet meeting, and submitted to the Democratic Revolutionary Council which approved it on 9 January. It was adopted with due consideration being given to remarks made during a long debate.

This budget was fixed at 34.9 billion CFA francs in revenue and 46.7 billion CFA francs in expenditure. This implies a deficit of 11.7 billion CFA francs, representing 3.2 percent of the Gross Domestic Product. However, authorization can be given to seek external aid and subsidies to make it up.

The 1993 state budget allocation for investment will be, as in previous years, almost entirely financed by external resources in the form of gifts and loans contracted under concessional conditions. It amounts to 81.9 billion CFA francs and is divided into grants and subsidies worth 47.5 billion CFA francs, and loans worth 34.3 billion CFA francs. In regard to expenditure, priority will be given to the development of human resources, and to the agroforestry, livestock, and transportation sectors.

Concerning expenditures, considering the government's very modest resources, the social situation of workers on one hand, and the possibility for the state to ensure regular payment of salaries and still maintain expenditure at a level acceptable to our partners, the measures adopted in July 1992 have either been canceled, namely the tax on the income of physical persons, or reduced. The reduction in basic salary will be from 5 to 10 percent instead of 10.5 to 20 percent. The reduction of all fringe benefits is by 25 to 15 percent instead of 50 percent to 25 percent. Fixed salaries are reduced by 10 percent instead of 20. The freezing of the financial benefits accruing from promotions is maintained. There will be a 15-percent cut in civil service staff in each ministerial department because this measure was not implemented in 1992. Some ministerial departments can be exempted from this rule to allow them to recruit some graduates from professional schools if vacancies are available.

Finally, the head of state stressed the need for the proper implementation of this austerity budget as defined by the various proposed measures. He said this largely depends on the attitude of decision makers. Consequently, to avoid any deviations whose negative effects can no longer be tolerated by the financial and economic situation, the head of state called on all heads of ministerial departments to scrupulously observe the following:

To vigorously strive to ensure that financial rigor and methodology are observed in the management of contracted loans;

To accelerate the staff reduction exercise in the civil service as is the case within the Army;

To do everything possible to redress the discrepancies between the revenue collection services and to instill probity within officers in charge of revenue disbursement and collection.

The session, which started at 1000, ended at 1400.

Equatorial Guinea

Foreign Minister Warns U.S., Spanish, EEC Envoys

AB1401091693 Paris AFP in French 1009 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Libreville, 13 Jan (AFP)—Equatorial Guinean radio, which was monitored here, reported on 13 January that the Equatorial Guinean foreign minister issued a strong verbal warning on 12 January to the Spanish and U.S. ambassadors, and the EEC representative. The minister stated that the three diplomatic missions "are pitting Equatorial Guineans against one another" and are mounting a "campaign of defamation against the government and state institutions," the radio added.

The government accused the Spanish envoy of "inciting opposition parties to commit acts of violence and vandalism, and of unilaterally suspending, in collaboration with some cooperation personnel, the implementation of certain cooperation projects, including some humanitarian ones."

The Malabo Government also accused the U.S. ambassador of "violating the principles of international law and the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations, by using the myth of democratization and human rights to openly involve himself in activities that are detrimental to the interests of the government to which he is accredited."

"The Equatorial Guinean Government will no longer tolerate such interference in its country's internal affairs, and is forced to adopt measures provided by international conventions, which could go as far as the recalling of these ambassadors," the radio concluded.

Zaire

High Council Authorizes Entry of Foreign Troops

AB1301222393 Dakar PANA in English 1309 GMT
13 Jan 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Jan. (PANA)—Zaire's High Council of the Republic (HCR), which is supposed to be the transitional period's law making body, has authorised

the government of Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba to call in foreign troops from friendly countries.

The council gave the authorisation during a late Tuesday [12 January] night plenary session in Kinshasa. The Council said it had taken the decision because of President Mobutu Sese Seko's refusal to conform with the decisions of Zaire's national conference and to recognise the transitional institutions it established.

It was not clear which friendly countries the council's members had in mind when they made the decision.

There was no immediate reaction Wednesday morning [13 January] from President Mobutu, who is not in Kinshasa, nor from the transitional prime minister, Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, on the HCR's decision.

President Mobutu has refused to recognise the HCR, established by the national conference as a replacement of the old National Assembly which the president has refused to dissolve.

The late Tuesday night plenary session was mainly devoted to the crisis between the president and Prime Minister Tshisekedi, following Mobutu's decision to dissolve Tshisekedi's cabinet in mid-December 1992. He asked the prime minister to form a new cabinet reflecting national unity.

However, the HCR members failed to reach an agreement on the procedure under which Mobutu should be brought to trial for treason in the country's supreme court, as speakers quarrelled and contradicted each other on the interpretation of the texts of the transitional period.

The council, however, established an ad-hoc committee to deliberate on the issue further and to submit its conclusions within 24 hours.

[Paris AFP in French at 2116 GMT on 13 January carries a Kinshasa-dated item citing AZAP reports on the HCR decision on troops. In addition, "the High Council of the Republic has given Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi a 72-hour deadline to present to it a 'reshuffled' government."]

Ethiopia

Afewerki, Israel's Peres Discuss Relations

EA1201200093 *Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya* 1500 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Mr. Shim'on Peres, the Israeli foreign minister, has visited Mr. Isayas Afewerki, the secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, during his convalescence. During their meeting they discussed relations between Eritrea and Israel, and matters of administration, and exchanged views on the situation in our region. [passage omitted]

Kenya

President Moi Announces New Cabinet Appointments

EA1301213793

[Editorial Report] Nairobi KNA in English at 1600 GMT on 13 January reports the following appointments in the new Kenyan Government as announced by President Daniel arap Moi in Nairobi on 13 January:

[Ministers of state in the] Office of the President: Hussein Maalim Mohamed, Kipkalia Kones;
Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development: Professor George Saitoti;
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Marketing: Simeon Nyachae;
Ministry of Finance: Musalia Mudavadi;
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka;
Ministry of Education: Joseph Kamotho;
Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development: Darius Mbela;
Ministry of Energy: John Kyalo;
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources: John Sambu;
Ministry of Transport and Communication: Dalmas Otieno;
Ministry of Commerce and Industry: Kirugi M'mukindia;
Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife: [Noah] Katana Ngala;
Ministry of Health: Joshua Angatia;
Ministry of Local Government: William Ole Ntimama;
Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage: Francis Lotodo;
Ministry of Lands and Urban Development: Jackson Mulinge;
Ministry of Labor and Manpower Development: Philip Masinde;
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: Johnstone Makau;
Ministry of Culture and Social Services: Jackson Kalweo;
Ministry of Cooperative Development: Kamwithi Munyi;
Ministry of Public Works and Housing: Professor Jonathan Ng'eno;

Ministry of Research, Technical Training, and Technology: Zachary Onyonka;

Attorney General: Amos Wako; Assistant Ministers are as follows:

Office of the President: Shadrack Manga, Moody Awori, Julius Sunkuli;

[Office of the] Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development: Oduya Oprong, Aden Noor;
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Marketing: Joseph Misoi, Peter Maundu;

Ministry of Finance: Mathias Keah, John Koech;

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Hezron Manduku, Sheldon Muchilwa;

Ministry of Education: Yuda Komora, Peter Lenges;

Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development: Charfano Mokku and Andrew Ligale;

Ministry of Energy: Peter Nangole, Atebe Marita;

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources: Abdi M. Sheikh;

Ministry of Transport and Communication: William Morogo;

Ministry of Commerce and Industry: James Osogo, Joel Barmasai;

Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife: Wilberforce Kisiero;

Ministry of Health: Basil Criticos, Gideon Mutiso;

Ministry of Local Government: Amin Walji, Elon Wamoyo;

Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage: Mohamed Galgalo;

Ministry of Lands and Urban Development: Japheth Ekidor;

Ministry of Labor and Manpower Development: A.K. Ali;

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: Shariff Nassir;

Ministry of Culture and Social Services: Nyiva Mwendwa;

Ministry of Cooperative Development: Freddie Cheserek;

Ministry of Public Works and Housing: Kassim Mwamzandi;

Ministry of Research, Technical Training, and Technology: Francis Kagwima; Nominated National Assembly members are: Lawrence Sagini, Francis

Ole Kaparo, Moses Wentangula, Dr. Taaiita Toweet, Joseph Kamotho,

Dalmas Otieno, S. Rashid, Kamwithi Munyi, M.M. Shoudie, and

Samwel Moiben. Permanent secretaries are as follows:

Office of the President: Prof. Philip Mbithi, Wilfred Kimalat, Peter Munene;

Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development: Fares Kuindwa;

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development, and Marketing: Hussein Sharawe;

Ministry of Finance: Dr. Wilfred Koinange;

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Sally Kosgei;

Ministry of Education: Benjamin Kipkulei;

Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development: Sam Mbova;

Ministry of Energy: Gaylord Avedi;

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources: Michael Okeyo;
Ministry of Transport and Communication: Sospeter Arasa;
Ministry of Commerce and Industry: Margaret Githinji;
Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife: Philemon Mwaisaka;
Ministry of Health: Daniel Mbiti;
Ministry of Local Government: Philip Mulei;
Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage, F.L. Abuje;
Ministry of Lands and Urban Development: Josiah Sang;
Ministry of Labor and Manpower Development: T. Sabari;
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: David Andere;
Ministry of Culture and Social Services: Daniel Mboya;
Ministry of Cooperative Development: Peter Wambura;
Ministry of Public Works and Housing: Simon Lesirma;
Ministry of Research, Technical Training, and Technology: Karega Mutahi;
Office of the Attorney General—Solicitor General: Benjamin Kubo.

[In a related report, Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English at 1200 GMT on 13 January adds: "Announcing the Cabinet, President Moi noted that in making the appointments he had taken into consideration the heavy responsibility of building a prosperous nation aimed at giving Kenyans a better standard of living. He said that objective was uppermost in KANU's [Kenya African National Union] development agenda and assured Kenyans that the party will address the needs of all people to ensure that the tempo of our development does not slacken.

["President Moi therefore exhorted Kenyans for their cooperation, both in KANU and the opposition, and further called on all the appointed people to take their jobs seriously for the welfare of all Kenyans. The president also assured the international community that the Kenyan Government policy will continue to be guided by the principles of mutual respect, regard for the territorial integrity, and sovereignty of all nations."]

FORD-Kenya Responds To Announcement

EA1301223493 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] The FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya party today said it was disappointed with the Cabinet appointments.

[Begin FORD-Kenya Chairman Oginga Odinga recording] Kenyans will note with disappointment that former Cabinet ministers who were resoundly rejected at the elections by the people, in spite [of] all the rigging done for them, have again been rewarded with Cabinet posts. These are, among others, Joseph Kamotho and Dalmas Otieno.

It is doubtful whether this Cabinet will be able to spearhead the kind of economic, social and political reforms necessary to take this country out of the present crisis. There is little demonstration of competence in the kinds of individuals [President Daniel arap] Moi has entrusted Cabinet portfolios with.

It is very disappointing that there is no improvement on women's representation in the Cabinet. To add insult to injury, the traditional Ministry of Culture and Social Services is once more saddled with a woman assistant minister.

FORD-Kenya will continue to fight for the full democratization of the Kenyan society and the restoration of accountability and transparency in the governance of this country. [end recording]

Moi Accepts Military Benefits Recommendations

EA1301170993 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] President Moi today announced that the government had accepted the recommendations of the Pay Review Board for the Armed Forces terms and conditions of service. The board reviews the salaries and other terms and conditions of service of the Armed Forces after every four years. The board was asked to come up with recommendations from September last year.

The acceptance of the recommendations was communicated by President Moi to the chief of staff, General Mahmoud Mohammed, and all the service commanders when he met them at State House, Nairobi, this morning. Also present was the head of the public service and secretary to the Cabinet, Professor Philip Mbiti.

Official Calls Reports of Morgan in Garissa 'False'

EA1301224393 Nairobi KNA in English 1630 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Garissa, 13th January (KNA)—The North-eastern provincial commissioner [PC], Mr Amos Bore, yesterday said the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] can never allow refugees under its care to be enlisted in a clandestine movement against a neighbouring country. Refuting a story appearing in yesterday's "DAILY NATION" alleging that Gen Mohamed Said Hirsi (Morgan), the son-in-law of former Somalia President Siad Barre, was enlisting recruits from refugee camps in Garissa with the blessings and help from the Kenya Government, the PC described the story as "fabricated" and [said it] was out to tarnish the names of UNHCR officials.

The allegations were attributed to the FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya Garissa branch secretary, Mr Bashir Osman, who also charged that Gen Morgan was planning to attack Somalia from the coast and through Garissa south.

And for the second day running, Mr Bore denied claims attributed to the opposition official in the same article that Gen Morgan was in Garissa. Terming the allegations as "unfounded, false and baseless", the PC said it was surprising that his (Morgan) alleged presence was revealed after three weeks. He said the Garissa government guest house was a public place and it was not easy for a man of Gen Morgan's status to be there for three weeks without being sighted. The PC said the last time the general was in Kenya was in 1988 when Barre's government was in power.

Mr Bore, who is also the chairman of the provincial security committee (PSC), told the press in his Garissa town office, that it was unfortunate that "a remarkable paper was feeding the nation with false and sensational stories". He asked the daily papers to be transparent in their reporting and requested that any concrete information about Gen Morgan's presence in Garissa be passed to the security forces so that he can be dealt with as (?per) the laws of the land. "At present we are totally convinced that this man has never been in this province for the period stated," he said in the nearly two-hour press conference.

Mr Bore, who had earlier arrived from Nairobi, met the PSC in a hurriedly convened meeting in his office. It was not immediately known what was discussed but it is believed that Gen Morgan's alleged presence in Garissa was top on the agenda.

[Nairobi KNA in English also reports at 1500 GMT on 13 January in another Garissa-dated item: "The 'NATION' correspondent in Garissa town, Mr Marindany Kurgat, was last evening grilled by the police for over three hours over recent articles which claimed that the son-in-law of former Somalia President Siad Barre, Gen Mohamed Said Hirsi (Morin), was in Garissa town. Mr Kurgat's grilling started at about 5.30 pm at the deputy provincial criminal investigations officer's [DPCIO] office minutes after he had attended a press conference at the north-eastern provincial commissioner's [PC] office. On leaving the nearly one-and-a-half hours press conference addressed by the area PC, Mr Amos Bore, the 'NATION' man found two senior police waiting for him. They requested him to accompany them to the DPCIO's office about two km away where he recorded a nearly 13-page statement on the alleged presence of Gen Morgan in Garissa. He was released at about 8.30 pm after taking the officers to his residence where they collected a statement issued by FORD-Kenya Garissa branch secretary, Mr Bashir Osman. The statement claimed that General Morgan was seen in Garissa town on Monday [11 January]. The KNA later reliably learnt that Mr Osman had also been picked up for questioning. Mr Kurgat said he was not manhandled but added that charges might be preferred on him, Mr Osman and three elders [for] publishing alarming reports."]

Somalia

Marine Injured in Shooting Incident on Green Line

AB1301145093 Paris AFP in French 1412 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, 13 Jan (AFP)—A marine of the 3d Battalion Medical Corps of the 9th Marines Regiment was injured on the left shoulder by a bullet today at 1235 on the "green line" in Sinay district, the U.S. Army reported. "He was injured when his patrol team was fired upon by a Somali. He was driven to an evacuation hospital at the Mogadishu International Airport for treatment," the official statement said. The name of the injured marine was not disclosed in Mogadishu.

The U.S. Army besieged the "green line" in Sinay district this morning. Three helicopters flew over the passage area, a 3-km highway. Tanks also took up position on that highway. The troops left their position at 1530. [passage omitted]

Mogadishu 'Quiet' 14 Jan

AB1401104093 Paris AFP in English 10:00 GMT 14 Jan 93

[By Michael Anders]

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 14 (AFP)—Somali gunmen fired shots at U.S. marines who returned fire overnight Wednesday [13 January], but otherwise Mogadishu was quiet, a spokesman for the U.S.-led intervention forces said Thursday. An unknown number of gunmen shot at marine security guards at their Mogadishu stadium complex headquarters, and the marines fired back. There were no American casualties and it was believed there were no Somali casualties in the evening incident, Army Captain Ed Loomis said. "It was a very quiet night," he said.

Tuesday evening a marine was killed and Wednesday a naval medic was wounded, marking the first U.S. troop casualties from hostile fire in Somalia since the December 9 intervention.

Loomis described as "absolutely incorrect" a Radio Mogadishu report that a man shot dead by marines Wednesday in a weapons search was "an innocent Somali civilian". "He was guarding an arms cache and raised a weapon to marines who are trying to establish security in the city. Feeling threatened, they shot him," Loomis said.

The radio, controlled by leading Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, said Mohamed Abshir Mohamed was killed on his bed with a shot to the head as he was awoken when a marine burst into the room. But an AFP photographer at the scene said the man was seated behind a locked door on the bed with a gun in his hands. Aidid faction officials sent messages of condolences to his family, the radio said.

Meanwhile participants in 11 days of difficult peace talks among 14 Somali factions in Addis Ababa have begun returning to Mogadishu despite lack of full agreement over a National Reconciliation Peace Conference to be held in the Ethiopian capital on March 15.

U.N. spokesman Farouk Mawlawi said it was possible that agreement on a monitored ceasefire and conference agenda be signed, leaving the stumbling block of which factions could be represented at the March conference to a further meeting in February.

Most participants in the talks were expected to return to Mogadishu on Thursday, but top leaders of factions were expected Friday, he said.

Aidid Interviewed on UN Role, Aid Situation

PM1301120093 London AL-WASAT in Arabic
11 Jan 93 pp 21-22

[Interview with Somali "National Alliance Leader" Mohamed Farah Aidid by Salah 'Abd-al-Rahim al-Amin in Mogadishu; date not given]

[Text] [Al-Amin] The fact that you and [Interim President] Ali Mahdi have, with U.S.-UN intervention, agreed to end the war is taken by some people to mean that, apart from tribal conflict and personal interests, that war had no aim or cause. Is that correct?

[Aidid] I do not wish to talk about the past, but in Somalia tribal conflict over the social structure is the problem. Tribalism was created by former President Siad Barre. It is a cancer when mishandled. We have now made plans to end it, including a program for tribal unification. Actually, there were some initiatives by other countries to settle the conflict but some of them were biased toward certain parties to the conflict. That is why we did not accept them, as in the case of the recent initiatives of the OAU at its conference in Senegal.

[Al-Amin] You had opposed foreign intervention in Somalia, then you accepted it. What made you change your principled position?

[Aidid] I did not oppose humanitarian aid for Somalia but I did oppose foreign intervention, especially by states which have vested interests in the Somali conflict or which were involved in it, such as Egypt, Italy, Nigeria, and Kenya. At any rate, I now do not oppose the U.S. and UN presence and I do believe that occupation or interference in our internal affairs is not an objective of that presence. That is my conviction now.

[Al-Amin] Will the Addis Ababa conference succeed in resolving Somalia's factional differences?

[Aidid] We blame the United Nations for not consulting us on matters which concern us. It did not consult us on the type of forces sent to Somalia nor on the conferences held on Somalia nor on the new arrangements in the country. We believe that the Addis Ababa conference

should be held in Somalia to give the Somalis a chance to hold a dialogue to solve their problems. The United Nations did not invite all the warring factions to the conference, bearing in mind that we had started a dialogue before the conference to unify positions. That could lead to division of ranks and failure of the national reconciliation efforts.

[Al-Amin] Your attitude towards the Arab states is unfriendly. Why?

[Aidid] Contrary to our expectations, the Arab states did not provide the aid needed to fight famine and end the war. That made the Somalis somewhat bitter.

[Al-Amin] You had always said that you did not trust the UN supervision of the relief operations in Somalia. Why?

[Aidid] We believe that the UN efforts are slow and inadequate. Furthermore, we do not know the size of the aid extended to Somalia through the United Nations nor how it is distributed. We want that to be done with our knowledge and participation. We have experts in that field. We wish the international community would increase humanitarian aid to us, not confining it strictly and directly to the United Nations. We also wish it would take the form of rehabilitation programs.

[Al-Amin] You have accused some neighboring states of supporting Siad Barre's forces. How big a threat do the pro-Barre forces pose to the current situation in the country?

[Aidid] Siad Barre is in Nigeria but his forces, led by his son-in-law General Morgan, are creating problems for us on the borders with Kenya which gives them supplies, ammunition, and means of transport and which allows them to recruit soldiers in the Somali refugee camps north of Kenya. We have officially asked it to stop this aid, which undermines relations between the two countries and the situation in the Horn of Africa.

[Al-Amin] The Islamists in Somalia are convinced that the foreign intervention fundamentally targets them, and they oppose it as a matter of principle. Against that background, how do you view the country's future?

[Aidid] The Somalis are 100 percent Muslims. We believe that Islamic unity should be achieved on the basis of a sound interpretation of religion. In the past, the Somali Islamic Union purchased arms on the open market to support Barre and they fought on his side against us but we defeated them. At any rate, I do not expect the Islamic Union to have a great effect on the country.

[Al-Amin] Some Jewish organizations claim that you have accepted Israeli humanitarian aid, particularly in the field of providing shelter for the refugees. Is that true?

[Aidid] The Israeli offer of aid was submitted to the recent UN conference on Somalia held in Addis Ababa, not directly to us. We generally welcome any humanitarian aid to Somalia from any state. Israel has contributed \$30 million to the UN relief effort in Somalia.

CP Prepared To Bargain With ANC, SACP*MB1301133993 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Jan 93 p 2*

[Report by Billy Paddock: "CP Prepared To Talk To SACP and ANC"]

[Text] The CP [Conservative Party] had tacitly shifted its negotiation policy and was prepared to bargain a future with the SACP [South African Communist Party] and the ANC [African National Congress], a senior CP source said yesterday.

He said the CP had consistently rejected "supping with the devil incarnate", and the fact that President F.W. de Klerk had chosen to negotiate with the SACP had been a major thrust of the CP's campaign to discredit him over the past two years.

"But now we are prepared to enter into discussions with these groups. It is a clear implication of our decision to participate in a multiparty planning conference agreed to with government at the weekend," he said.

He said CP leader Andries Treurnicht's statement on Monday [11 January] had not contradicted this decision. All parties of the Concerned South Africans Group had rejected Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and the planning conference would decide what kind of negotiating forum would be set up. It could be exactly the same as Codesa, he said.

He also said the CP, though insisting that self-determination was non-negotiable, would be prepared to put this on the table when the chips were down. "We will cross that bridge when we come to it."

He said a careful look at Treurnicht's statement would show that while the leader said self-determination was non-negotiable, "his later point on regions or states deciding on functions to be retained or given to central government informs on his first point".

He said Treurnicht clearly acknowledged a central government but insisted on it not having the determining role of functions and duties to be devolved to regions.

"Like (Inkatha leader) Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi's new constitution, we want a bottom-up method, not a top-down one," he said.

He denied allegations that the Concerned South Africans Group was in the process of splintering, saying it had won large concessions in the two-day talks with government "and is the hope of the nation to bring fairness and sense into the negotiations process".

He said there were clear acknowledged differences within the group, but the parties were bound together by a common rejection of a unitary state, and opposition to government and the ANC making decisions for the country without consultation.

Future of Government-ANC Cooperation Viewed*MB1301151693 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Jul 93 p 14*

[Article by Political Editor Shaun Johnson in the "Opinion" column: "At Last, a Shared NP-ANC Goal"]

[Text] It is now clear that the fresh energy which has infused the negotiations process was provided by the extraordinary Government/ANC [African National Congress] bosberaag [bush summit] in the northern Transvaal in early December last year. In an historic piece of good timing, these two key political players met in private in an identical mood.

Gone was the penchant for point scoring, replaced by a shared desire—and a desperate one at that—to move the stalled transition to its next phase. It was broadly agreed that all other matters should, until that goal is achieved, be relegated to secondary status. Both sides agreed that they bore joint responsibility for ensuring that the process moves forward.

It is on this joint resolve, personified by leaders De Klerk and Mandela, that hopes for tangible progress in 1993 largely rest. Therefore, aside from the important issue of whether other significant players can be drawn into full participation, the major political question facing South Africa is whether the informal De Klerk/Mandela concord is hardy enough to weather the inevitable storms between now and the day that interim government begins.

The question can be put in another way: is there any opposition within the Cabinet and the ANC's national executive committee [NEC] to the path the two leaders have chosen—and if so, is this sufficient to pose dangers to the concord itself? A further crucial question, beyond the scope of this argument, is the kind of mood the National Party's and the ANC's "masses" are in, and are De Klerk and Mandela on solid ground in the eyes of their lieutenants?

Settlement-oriented leaders are undoubtedly in charge at both the Union Buildings and Shell House at the moment. The proto-purge of the security forces, the convergence of transition timetables, the quiet decline of mass action, and the soft tone of Mandela's January 8 statement are but some indicators, among many, that the disastrous, destructive events of last year have considerably strengthened the hands of the conciliators on both sides.

The situation is of course fluid enough to change quickly, but for the moment the hardliners are in the minority.

This is not to say that they are silent, or inactive. If Chief Buthezi and others are wary of the meeting of the minds between the "big two", they are not alone: there are those in both the Government and the ANC who have an almost physical revulsion for each other, and who distrust deeply even the limited agreement which has been reached.

It is precisely those conciliatory moves on either side which have created the constructive current mood that most irks the settlement-sceptics. Thus we have the extraordinary—and still unexplained—situation in which De Klerk acts decisively against rogue officers (even conceding that anti-negotiators could have killed people) and his Minister of Defence promptly gives the important officers among those named a clean bill of health.

This followed an earlier chorus of outrage from security force Ministers and generals in response to Mr Justice Goldstone's "dirty tricks" revelations. The chorus was noticeably out of step with De Klerk's own measured statement.

On the ANC side, surface discipline in the NEC has been better maintained, and it has been left to Mandela's estranged wife Winnie to articulate militant opposition to the conciliatory turn that negotiations have taken.

Mrs Mandela's power is indeterminate—certainly, she cannot in formal terms be equated with Gene Louw—but neither is she irrelevant. There is a constituency, though we do not know its size, which is receptive to the rhetoric of "sell-outs" and "secret deals".

Thus both De Klerk and Mandela need to keep a weather eye on the settlement-sceptics within their own corridors of power, at the same time as forging ahead to a preliminary deal on shared power which is as inclusive as possible. It is a very tricky balance to strike: inclusivity requires compromise; compromise excites the unremitting militants.

Much depends on the way in which the leadership sells to its colleagues and camp-followers the notion of the "deal". Some commentators—including the London-based journal *Africa Confidential*, place a heavy conspiratorial gloss on what took place at the December bosberaad.

They see in outline preparations for a power carve-up, a kind of latter-day "Scramble for South Africa". The assumption is that the two bullies in the political playground have recognised that they have sufficient power between them to take the spoils without giving the smaller kids a cut. This infuriates those who are allegedly to be excluded, of course, but it also confirms the worst fears of Cabinet and NEC diehards.

Privately, ANC and Government negotiators insist on a different construction. They have recognised, they say, that the process needs a jump-start—and that it will not happen unless they provide it themselves. Smaller parties would otherwise stall indefinitely. Implicit in this agreement is that it is aimed at only one goal: moving the transition on to a higher plane.

Beyond that, they say, there is no plot to grab all the power, and nor is there agreement on the crucial political issues which will arise after [preceding word in italics] interim government. The two sides remain implacable

political opponents, and are free to form new alliances with anybody once the stage has been set for elections.

Says a senior ANC source: "It is wrong to characterise this as a 'secret deal'. It is simply that the two major players have recognised their special responsibility to the process. It will take place more smoothly if there are broad common understanding."

Both sides insist they are not looking to "tramp on other people's toes", and argue that once the next vital step in taken in the transition, it will be easier for other parties to place the national interest above sectional concerns.

Both recognise the enormous amount of work that is still to done in promoting the notion of national unity as a viable one. Both would prefer the "transitional executive council" to be fully representative, but no longer consider that a necessary condition for its installation.

That, in broad strokes, is our delicate position in this crucial month of bilateral meetings. The coming weeks will tell whether the benign or the malign interpretation of what the Nationalists and the ANC are doing, wins out.

Split Reported in ANC Over Talks With Inkatha

*MB1301184493 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English
10 Jan 93 pp 1-2*

[By S'bu Mngadi: "Great divide threatens ANC"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] faces an unprecedented rebellion in two of its three Natal regions.

To date this long-simmering tension between the militant Natal midlands and northern Natal regions and the National Executive Committee (NEC) has been kept secret.

A flurry of strongly worded letters have been flying to and from Maritzburg, Empangeni and Shell House headquarters in Johannesburg.

Yesterday ANC assistant general secretary Jacob Zuma led a high-powered delegation to Empangeni in northern Natal to try to suppress the rebellion. They were received without enthusiasm.

However, Zuma and other senior ANC officials were this week still reluctant to lift the veil of secrecy surrounding the issue. "The issue has not yet been discussed openly in our ranks," said Zuma.

At the centre of the rebellion is the proposed summit between ANC president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The long awaited one-on-one meeting is widely regarded as the only hope of stemming the spiral of political killing and mayhem in the country.

Not so, say the two-war-ravaged Natal regions.

City Press can now reveal that Harry Gwala's Natal midlands and northern Natal regions, headed by University of Zululand lecturer Dr Aaron Ndlovu, defied a recent NEC resolution and boycotted two high-powered, bilateral Inkatha-ANC meetings last month.

The meetings, which resume on January 15, were headed by Zuma and Inkatha national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose.

In this defiance, the two regions have been supported by the Natal region or the ANC-Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions]-SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance.

The ANC's first NEC meeting, held at the University of Durban-Westville from November 23 to 25, included a six-member sub-committee to prepare for the meeting between Mandela and his Inkatha counterpart and their head committees.

The resolution stated the sub-committee would be joined by a delegate from each of the ANC's three Natal regions.

The southern Natal region subsequently nominated its regional chairman, Jeff Radebe, to join the sub-committee.

But the regional conferences of the Natal midlands and northern Natal still opposed the NEC resolution and declined to nominate their delegates to sit on the sub-committee, City Press learnt this week.

No sooner had Zuma's sub-committee begun arranging the first round of talks, than Inkatha and the Natal tripartite alliance met and decided to revoke the NEC resolution.

Senior Natal ANC sources confirmed that the tripartite alliance wrote a strongly worded letter to the National Working Committee—the organisation's shadow cabinet—claiming the resolution had been imposed on Natal without thorough consultation.

In a bid to save the bilateral talks, Zuma's sub-committee met the Natal tripartite alliance on December 8, according to northern Natal secretary Senzo Mchunu.

Mchunu said it became apparent the meeting of the tripartite alliance which decided to revoke the NEC resolution was "unrepresentative" and had no mandate.

But Natal midlands and northern Natal were still unshaken in their opposition to the proposed bilateral talks.

"Northern Natal decided not to join the bilateral talks until we had fully canvassed the position with our constituency," the regional secretary said.

Mchunu's region yesterday held a consultative regional conference to which Zuma's sub-committees, set up at the Inkatha-ANC meeting on December 29, would be dominated entirely by the southern Natal region when they meet on January 15.

Realising that all was not well in the ANC camp at the last meeting, the Inkatha delegation put on record their concerns about the conspicuous absence of delegates of the two ANC regions. But the ANC swept the issue under the carpet.

IFP/AZAPO Propose Peace Rally at Bekkersdal

MB1401065993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Jan 93

[Text] The Azanian Peoples Organization [AZAPO] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] have agreed to hold a joint peace rally at Bekkersdal on the west Rand in an attempt to end hostilities there. This was decided at the second round of bilateral talks between the IFP and AZAPO in Johannesburg.

Meanwhile, the ANC [African National Congress] has rejected claims by the IFP and AZAPO that it is opposed to peace initiatives between the two groups and Bekkersdal. The ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region released a statement in which it denied a claim made during the IFP-AZAPO talks that ANC Youth League members had said that they would come down heavily on AZAPO if it held talks with the IFP.

Goldstone Commission Continues Taking Testimony

MB1401094493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0933 GMT 14 Jan 93

[Text] Pretoria Jan 14 SAPA—A senior African National Congress [ANC] member gave weapons to three Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK): ANC military wing] cadres before they embarked on an investigation of policemen in Piet Retief, a Goldstone committee heard in Pretoria on Thursday.

Mr Brendan Sampson, a member of the ANC's military wing, told the committee inquiring into attacks on policemen that Mr Joe Nhlanhla, a National Executive Committee member, had instructed them to gather information on three policemen allegedly harassing ANC members in the south eastern Transvaal town.

The witness, who is serving a jail sentence, said that he and two colleagues collected a .38 and .45 pistol as well as an AK-47 rifle and ammunition from Shell House, the ANC's Johannesburg headquarters. This had been organised by Mr Nhlanhla.

His evidence is continuing.

Further on Douglas Commission's Finding on ANC Camps

MB1301160893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1314 GMT 13 Jan 93

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 13 SAPA—The one-man Douglas Commission on Wednesday [13 January] named several senior ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party] members—including Chris Hani, Joe Slovo, Oliver Tambo and Jacob Zuma—who it said were implicated in torture and murder in ANC detention camps. Advocate Bob Douglas said evidence by 100 witnesses, including 40 survivors of African National Congress camps in Uganda, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, amounted to "a litany of unbridled and sustained horror".

Mr Douglas, whose commission was appointed by the International Freedom Foundation [IFF], recommended that those guilty of such offences be punished and that their victims be rehabilitated and compensated. This could be achieved by expanding the Goldstone Commission to enable it to investigate human rights abuses by the ANC/South African Communist Party alliance while in exile.

According to the summary of the report, evidence revealed appalling brutality and deprivation, torture to extract confessions from innocent people, and murder committed by the ANC's security arm—Mbokodo, which means "the boulder that crushes". Those found accountable for Mbokodo's crimes in exile had included people who, while knowing about the brutalities, had remained silent.

Besides Mr Hani, Mr Slovo, Mr Tambo and Mr Zuma, all elected on to the ANC's National Executive Committee, the report named other senior members who had known about the crimes as Joe Modise, Joe Nhlanhla, Andrew Masondo, Ronnie Kasrils, Alfred Nzo and Thomas Nkobi. An additional 57 people were also named.

The Douglas Commission findings come in the wake of an Amnesty International report on the issue and an ANC internal investigation. Both found evidence of abuses but no names were revealed.

At a Johannesburg press conference where his report was unveiled, Mr Douglas said the previous commissions' terms of reference had meant that no names were made public. Accountability for the atrocities revealed in ANC camps had been within his terms of reference, however. Although the ANC had been asked to participate in Mr Douglas' investigation, it had not replied to the request and the ANC's department dealing with missing exiles had been "inefficient, unhelpful and unsympathetic".

The Douglas Commission report was harder-hitting than previous reports on abuses in ANC detention camps. Mr Douglas said the issue would not just go away, "nor can it be side-stepped". Internal investigations by the ANC would never be effective because they would be seen as a cover-up.

Most of the questions at the Wednesday's press conference centred on the question of impartiality. Reporters said the IFF, which had commissioned Mr Douglas, was a rightwing organisation, and they asked whether Mr Douglas was anti-communist. The IFF replied that it was not a rightwing organisation and said it supported the promotion of democracy. There had furthermore been no interference in Mr Douglas' work once the advocate had been commissioned.

IFF Southern African Branch Director Russel Crystal also noted that Mr Douglas had been commissioned in 1990 by the ANC-aligned Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) to investigate violence in the Natal Midlands. In the Contralesa investigation, Mr Douglas found that, for the specific period he was commissioned to study, the Inkatha Freedom Party was to blame for the violence.

Mr Douglas confirmed on Wednesday that he had operated without interference from the IFF. Summarising his report, he said: "How does one reconcile this deep antagonism to democratic procedures and pathological hatred of dissent of any kind with the professed commitment of the ANC/SACP to upholding democracy and human rights?"

Pressed on the reliability of his witnesses, he said the sheer number of people who had detailed the same stories of torture, murder and other abuses had convinced him they were genuine and unrehearsed. Ninety per cent had given evidence under oath, although others had been afraid to do so because they had not wanted to reveal their identities. Recounting attacks on at least two witnesses, Mr Douglas said he believed their fears were not fanciful. "They are terrified."

ANC Responds to Report

MB1401085093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0236 GMT 14 Jan 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] has taken note of the report of the Douglas commission of inquiry into ANC detention centres.

Besides its heavy propaganda slant, reflected in the anti-communist slander, vitriolic attacks on selected ANC leaders, and blatant fabrications, the report does not add anything new to what the ANC's own commission of inquiry established.

The report in fact reveals the actual purpose of the commission, and particularly the southern African branch of the International Freedom Foundation, which is to attempt to undermine and sow divisions within the ranks of the ANC and its allies, and to create a totally misleading perception of the ANC in exile.

The ANC's record of endeavour over the years to ensure basic human rights for all South Africans is unquestionable. In keeping with this principle, the ANC will pursue the course it has chosen of honestly and responsibly,

through independent eminent commissioners Dr Motsuenyane, Mr Zamshiya of Zimbabwe and Margaret Burnham of the United States, finalising the investigations into the alleged violations.

This is testimony of the ANC's determination to protect and guarantee human rights, and address the issue in the interests of the people of our country and the struggle for democracy and justice. Issued by: the Department of Information and Publicity, P.O. Box 61884, Marshalltown 2107, Johannesburg. 13 January, 1993

Security Forces Step Up Patrols on Lesotho Border

MB1401090793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Jan 93

[Text] The security forces in the Orange Free State have stepped up measures on the province's eastern border with Lesotho. The Free State command said the operation, in which the police and the defense force were taking part, had begun last night at the request of residents of the border area after several attacks there. Paratroopers and helicopters are taking part in the operation to improve control of movements in the area and to investigate suspicious activity even at night. The current operation will continue for some time and similar operations will be carried out in future.

Details on 1992 Police Arms Seizures

MB1401070493 Johannesburg SABA in English 2339 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 13 SABA—More than 7,000 firearms were seized by the South African Police [SAP] during 1992, and nearly R[Rand]4 million was paid out in reward money, the police announced on Wednesday.

According to the SAP statement, a total of 25 arms caches were uncovered during the year.

A total of 386 AK47 rifles were traced with the co-operation of the public, and rewards paid out totalled R195,300.

A further 505 AK47's were discovered during the normal course of police investigations.

According to the statement, a total of 2,057 weapons, including AK47 rifles, pistols, Makarov pistols, revolvers and a host of home-made guns, were traced by the police as a result of information received.

They were also led to three arms caches.

In addition, during the normal course of their investigations, the SAP seized 1,876 rifles and 3,172 pistols and revolvers.

They also discovered 22 arms caches.

Police Van Attacked; APLA Said Responsible

MB1301201693 Johannesburg SABA in English 1915 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Cape Town Jan 13 SABA—A caller claiming to represent the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] on Wednesday [13 January] said APLA was responsible for the attack on a police van in Crossroads, Cape, on Tuesday night which left one officer dead and another wounded. The caller contacted SABA's Johannesburg office to make his claim. The claim could not be confirmed independently by SABA.

Cape Town news reports said the police van ambushed on Tuesday night was hit by at least 17 bullets. Police said Assistant-Constable Christopher Mkhwanazi, 22, of the Crossroads Police, died on Tuesday night after being hit in his side by a bullet.

Const Mkhwanazi and Sgt Johannes Meyer, 46, of Parow, were on patrol on the corner of Borchers Quarry Road and Old Klipfontein Road on Tuesday night when a man emerged from between some shacks and fired at their van. Spent cartridges from an AK47 or an R5 rifle were found on the scene.

Sgt Meyer was admitted to Groote Schuur Hospital after two shots passed through his body, one narrowly missing his heart and the second hitting his shoulder. The attacker was still being hunted.

Cape Town Police condemned the murder of Assistant-Const Mkhwanazi, SABC radio news reports. Police spokesman Col Raymond Dowd said it appeared attacks on policemen were escalating at an uncontrollable rate. Any society which started killing off its policemen was heading for disaster, Col Dowd said.

Gas Leak Blamed for Supermarket Blast

MB1301180393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] A gas leak is now being blamed for this morning's explosion in Randfontein which destroyed a supermarket. Earlier in the day a man claiming to represent APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] claimed responsibility for the West Rand blast. This report by Jessica Pitchford and cameraman, Gert Botes:

[Begin Pitchford recording] The explosion took place at a quarter to 1 [2245 GMT] this morning when no one was around. Had the blast occurred during the day there would undoubtedly have been casualties in this busy area near the Randfontein station. Police cordoned off the wrecked store for fear of further possible explosions. They later revealed that the 3-million-rands damage was caused by a gas leak.

This news came after APLA had claimed responsibility for the incident. Later PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] Secretary General Benny Alexander, while neither

denying nor confirming the APLA claim, issued a statement accusing the owner of the supermarket of murdering an 11 year old boy last year. Police have confirmed that a boy died after being sjamboked [whipped] for allegedly shoplifting, but said so far supermarket owner, Mr. Jack da Souza, wasn't connected to the death. Police have been investigating a possible link between this morning's blast and one last week at a Zuurbekom supermarket also owned by Mr. da Souza. It now appears today's blast was an accident. [end recording]

Transvaal Fires All Soweto, Diepmeadow Councillors

MB1301121693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1114 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Pretoria Jan 13 SAPA—All Soweto and Diepmeadow city councillors were fired on Wednesday [13 January] because of the councils' deteriorating financial situation.

Transvaal Administrator Danie Hough said the decision to relieve all the councillors of their posts in terms of the black Local Authorities Act would be gazetted on Wednesday.

The director of local government at the TPA's [Transvaal Provincial Administration] Witwatersrand officer, Mr. Zakkie Lombard, was appointed as administrator for the two townships as an interim measure.

Mr. Hough said the TPA would have further discussions with the City Council of Johannesburg and other parties, after having conferred with the Metropolitan Chamber of Central Witwatersrand on the possible administration of Soweto and Diepmeadow.

Mr. Hough said orders served on the two councils on November 4 last year to "rectify the unhealthy state of their finances" had not been complied with.

Mr. Lombard would execute these orders and return sound administration to the townships.

Said Mr. Hough: "I trust that, in the short term, these steps will not only contribute to improved administration and rendering of services for the residents of these two areas, but that it will also facilitate and accelerate the process of creating new interim local government structures for the central Witwatersrand."

Move Called 'Long Overdue'

MB1401065793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2239 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 13 SAPA—The sacking of Soweto and Diepmeadow city councillors on Wednesday has been welcomed as an optimistic start to the new year by the Civic Associations of Johannesburg [CAJ].

In a statement, CAJ General Secretary Cas Coovadia said the decision by Transvaal administrator Danie Hough was long overdue.

The councillors were unrepresentative and illegitimate in the eyes of many in Soweto and within the democratic movement, Mr Coovadia said.

Earlier on Wednesday Mr Hough announced the dismissal of all councillors in the black townships, southwest of Johannesburg, describing a litany of irregularities discovered among the councillors.

"The challenges now are to undo the damage done by the deposed councillors," Mr Coovadia said.

This included the provision of effective, efficient and affordable services by central government, the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Johannesburg City Council, he said.

"We believe it is the responsibility of these authorities to undo the damage. We have no doubt that if there is conspicuous evidence of progress in these fields, residents will pay for services and the area will be stabilised."

Mr Coovadia said the CAJ would meet Johannesburg City Council and TPA representatives to discuss their role following the firing of the councillors.

AZAPO Calls for More Firings

MB1401092993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0906 GMT 14 Jan 93

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 14 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] on Thursday welcomed the sacking of all Soweto and Diepmeadow councillors by the Transvaal Provincial Administration [TPA], and has called for the total scrapping of black local authorities.

AZAPO publicity secretary Dr Gomolemo Mokae said in a statement his organisation commended the TPA for "at last, waking up to the mind-boggling level of corruption within its so-called black local authorities".

He said, however, AZAPO was afraid the reported sacking of 44 Soweto and Diepmeadow councillors was grossly inadequate, as corruption was far too prevalent within all black local authorities.

Corruptible black men and women had become councillors with a view to enriching themselves through the biased allocation of business sites and the acceptance of bribes.

Dr Mokae said Soweto and Diepmeadow councils were only the tip of the iceberg.

A lasting solution, in AZAPO's view, was the total scrapping of the black local authorities, to be replaced by a representative, credible, unitary system of local government.

Transvaal Administrator Danie Hough on Wednesday announced the sacking of the two councils following their failure to get their financial affairs in order.

ANC Criticizes Attempts To Redraw Boundaries

MB1301131493 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Jan 93 p 1

[Report by Kathryn Strachan: "ANC Opposes Bid To Grab Green Belt"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has criticised the attempts by six municipalities to extend their boundaries into the green belt north of Johannesburg, as pre-empting the outcome of national negotiations on local government.

Verwoerdburg, Midrand, Sandton, Randburg, Rooderpoort and Krugersdorp yesterday put their plans to divide the 80 square km between them before the Demarcation Board for Local Authorities.

The ANC PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] region said the redrawing of the boundaries could be made only after consultations with different communities, and called on the authorities to suspend the hearing pending the outcome of local government negotiations at a national level.

The municipalities plan to implement a joint development strategy for the region, which will include low-cost housing schemes, to deal with urbanisation.

But their proposal is being fiercely opposed by residents who fear that it will ruin the rural character of the area and that the green belt will be used as a dumping ground for squatters.

Midrand could management committee chairman Dave Hadden said yesterday the issue had been referred to the Demarcation Board because of the authorities' failure to consult residents in the area.

It was regrettable that the crucial issue had to be decided in a few days by bureaucrats who had very little interest in the area, he said.

The clash between the Midrand and Sandton town councils over Sandton's bid to incorporate the Midrand suburb of Glenferness into its borders would also be put before the board within the next two days.

Company, Corporation Liquidations Increasing

MB1401062593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2147 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 13 SAPA—The number of liquidations of companies and close corporations is still showing a sharply increasing upward trend, figures released by the Central Statistical Services [CSS] on Wednesday indicate.

In the three months to end November 1992, 38.9 per cent more liquidations took place than in the corresponding period in 1991.

During this period, 614 companies and close corporations were finally liquidated compared to 442 in the same period in 1991.

In November last year, 68.6 per cent more liquidations were finalised when compared to the same month in 1991.

The upward trend in liquidations started in September 1990 and has steadily moved up since then as the recession took its toll on South African businesses.

*** Communist Party in Natal Recruiting More Women**

93AF0291A Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 8 Dec 92 p 9

[Text] Members of the Communist Party's Southern Natal region have embarked on a drive to recruit more women into their ranks.

This was one of the main resolutions taken at the region's congress held in Durban at the weekend.

In a statement, the region said that the oppression of women "is still rife in our society, as well as in our organisations."

"Even male comrades partake in this oppression," the SACP [South African Communist Party] said.

"We noted that fewer females, as compared to males, have joined the party to date. The SACP believes that all humans are equal regardless of sex and that all oppression according to sex should be ended and that the party, as an organisation of the oppressed and exploited, the marginalised and destitute, should play a leading role in fighting sexism."

Delegates opted for an "absolutely necessary" programme of affirmative action within the broad liberation movement and the SACP in particular. The new regional executive committee would ensure that all branches formed active gender sub-committees, and set up leadership training skills workshops to empower women and develop them politically.

All branches would be given a quota of women to recruit every month. "It was also felt that a code of conduct should be drawn up to address the problem of sexual harassment among our comrades," the statement said.

A minimum of a third of delegates to any meeting or conference of the party would now have to be women.

Workshops would be periodically arranged for men and women to address issues of gender so as to fight stereotyped thinking and attitudes.

In other resolutions, the region said that funds had to be found to employ more full-time organisers, especially for rural areas, and to hold workshops and political education classes.

Closer links had to be built with trade unions, and civic, youth, students and women organisations.

The SACP is also going to run campaigns on the problems of housing, health and hunger as part of its party-building work.

Delegates also elected new officer-bearers. They were regional general secretary Mr Dennis Nkosi, deputy regional general secretary Mr Khumbula Ndaba, chairwoman Ms Nozizwe Madlala, deputy chairman Mr Important Mkhize, and treasurer Mr Sham Maharaj.

The additional members elected to the regional executive committee were Mr Jonathan Gumbi, Ms Jean Middleton, Mr Andrias Dlamini, Mr Norman Levy, Mr Lynford Mdibi, Ms Maggie Govender, Ms Nomvuzo Shabalala, Mr Derrick Mngadi, Mr Thami Mhlomi and Mr Eric Mtshali.

* CIS Ships Boost Business in Cape Town Port

93AF0291G Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS in English 21 Nov 92 p 3

[Article by Ian Shiffman]

[Excerpts] A number of various ship divisions of CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) have since earlier this year become regular callers at the Port of Cape Town, bringing much valued new business.

Not only has the port benefitted by calls of these vessels, but supporting industries have built up good business relationships, and indications are that this new area of maritime business will increase.

With a number of Russian deep-sea trawlers now using Cape Town as their base port, being the nearest harbour to the fishing grounds substantial amounts of their fishmeal cargoes are passing through the harbour.

The repair yards were quick to seize the opportunity by [passage missing] and repairs while in port, and the prompt and efficient service persuaded the Russians to commence dry-docking their vessels here. What began as a trial exercise has developed into a staple business and local yards deserve praise for succeeding in proving their competency in developing this most welcome business.

At the repair quay this week are four CIS deep-sea trawlers, some which have been dry-docked. Besides undertaking repairs they have been doing a considerable amount of sprucing up, including painting of the vessels.

Fish factory mother ships which spend several months at sea off the Falklands, give their crew a few days break when calling at the Cape on their homeward voyages.

Russia has registered a number of vessels under foreign flags as Cyprus, but these vessels are still Russian crewed and a number make use of the port's bunkering facilities.

With Besta Line now well established on the South African route, their regular calls bring continual business to the port and chandlers.

An increasing number of Russian scientific vessels are also making use of the port's facilities when voyaging to and from Antarctica and an official announcement is expected soon with regard to Cape Town becoming a major hop-off base port for vessels travelling to and from the ice.

The coming cruise season will see calls by five Russian cruise liners to Cape Town. About 2,500 passengers and 1,000 crew will be spending hundreds of thousands of rands in the city while the vessels are stocked up with supplies and take on bunkers. KAPITAN KHLEBNIKOV will take on sufficient supplies to last for 31 days for her passengers and crew when she sails on the cruise to Antarctica on Monday.

A number of Russian reefers loaded export fruit cargoes at Durban this year and it is likely next year Cape Town will see visits by these types of Russian vessels.

Russia has a large amount of deep sea tugs and several of them have called at the harbour during the year, some towing former U.S. naval ships to scrap yards.

Two years ago it was a rare sight to see Russian vessels at the Cape, but now with doors opening in both countries, the port and maritime industries of Cape Town will earn millions of rands this year from this newly acquired business.

Cooperation With Russia in Oceanographic Research

*Research Vessel Modified

93AF0295A Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS in English 28/29 Nov 92, p 4

[TEXT] A new square stern was one of several modifications made to South Africa's research vessel S.A. Agulhas, before she was recommissioned in Table Bay harbour on Monday after a R14 million refit.

Globe Engineering made several changes to the vessel which apart from the stern included a new bow fender, 25 ton crane repositioned, more accommodation and installation of highly sophisticated electronic equipment for marine and weather research.

The on board function was attended by the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr Louis Pienaar, the Chief Director of Sea Fisheries, Dr L. Botha, the deputy MD of Globe Engineering Mr T.B. Bain, and the Director General, Dr C. Cameron.

Mr Pienaar announced that South Africa and Russia were to combine sea research efforts.

Cape Town would in future become the base port for many Russian research and scientific vessels.

Joint ventures have been welcomed and Cape Town would benefit substantially once fully established as a base for Russian Antarctic voyages.

Other guests present were the Russian Antarctic expedition representative, Dr Vasily E. Kariazin, now based in Cape Town, and the master of the Russian icebreaker Kapital Khlebnikov, Captain Petr G. Goligoy.

After the ceremony Mr Pienaar accepted an invitation by Captain Goligoy to visit the Russian ship.

Russia has seen an opening in the tourist market for voyages to the polar regions and Kapital Khlebnikov underwent a conversion in Germany to have passenger cabins added.

When she departed from Cape Town on Monday she carried passengers, including three South Africans who boarded the ship in Cape Town. The 31-day cruise will end in Fremantle from where the vessel will undertake two further Antarctic cruises.

Besides visiting the islands of Crozet and Kerguelen, the passengers will have an opportunity to see a number of polar bases and Antarctica from the vessel's helicopters and launches.

Russia has a fleet of 52 ice breakers and Cape Town could see a number call. Several are permanently employed around the Russian coast to keep shipping lanes open.

***Antarctic Research**

93AF0295B Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS in English 28/29 Nov 92 p 23

[Article by Willem Steenkamp]

[TEXT] South Africa is set to take its rightful place among leading countries in the world's oceanographic community and Cape Town could benefit from the increase in visits by research vessels to this part of the world.

Cape Town is set to become the headquarters of scientists from all over the world involved in research in the Antarctic, in a move which could earn the city millions of rands in foreign exchange.

And with the upgrading of the polar vessel, the S.A. Agulhas, into a fully fledged research vessel, South Africa is set, also, to become a world leader in oceanographic and marine research in the Antarctic.

The S.A. Agulhas, which up to now has been a supply vessel to South African bases in the Antarctic, has been refurbished to the tune of R19 million with the emphasis on advanced scientific equipment. Five modern laboratories have replaced the former two aboard.

Dr Densil Miller, specialist scientist at the Chief Directorate of Sea Fisheries, Department of Environment Affairs, says the new equipment will be used for monitoring weather patterns, marine research and the effect of the changes in water temperatures on sea life.

The new hydrological complex aboard the S.A. Agulhas for the first time will enable scientists to properly sample the water column down to a depth of 6000 meters.

The ship also has been fitted with a state-of-the-art echo sounder and computer systems. Facilities for weather readings have been improved and communications between the ship and the Weather Bureau in Pretoria have been upgraded to include a satellite link giving South Africa comprehensive and immediate weather reports.

With political change in South Africa, countries all over the world have given the green light for their research vessels and scientists to use Cape Town's port facilities and to exchange scientific information and personnel with South Africa.

Partnerships on research ventures between South African scientists and overseas counterparts already have been formed and South Africa could play a major role in other scientific research projects.

Over the next six months eight research vessels from countries including Russia, Norway, Germany and Britain are expected to dock in Cape Town harbour with obvious financial benefit to the mother city, and others are expected to follow.

Russia recently has opened an office in Cape Town to serve as a base for their operations in the Antarctic.

Dr Vasily Kaliazin, local representative of Russian Arctic operations, says his country hopes to form partnerships in operations in the Antarctic.

"We hope to transport international scientists in our huge fixed-wing aircraft to bases in Antarctica. From there smaller aircraft could fly them to their own smaller bases.

"We also are prepared to make our icebreaker ships available on joint ventures to the Antarctic and with our expertise we can service Norwegian, Scandinavian and large ships from other countries in Cape Town harbour," says Dr Kaliazin.

He says it is "all a question of financial survival" and joint ventures could make operations into the Antarctic region more viable.

Angola

Government Military Leadership To Meet UNITA

MB1301201493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1920 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] The Angolan Government today notified Luanda Radio that it had accepted the city of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia and OAU headquarters, as the venue of a meeting between the military leadership of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. An FAA General Staff source, who supplied this information to Luanda Radio, said the meeting could take place by the end of this week or the beginning of next week at the latest.

Three days ago, the FAA General Staff had reported that if there was no agreement on Luanda as the venue, it was ready to go to Addis Ababa, Lusaka, or Windhoek.

The source noted, however, that despite their readiness for a meeting, the FAA forces continue at battle readiness to fulfill their sacred duty of defending the fatherland and the citizens. It will be noted that the FAA General Staff had demanded a cease-fire from UNITA to hold the meeting.

Meeting Scheduled for 15 Jan

MB1301203693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] A meeting between the military leadership of the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will take place in Addis Ababa on 15 January. Luanda Radio [words indistinct] despite the government's readiness to hold a meeting, the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] will remain at battle readiness, thus fulfilling their duty to defend the fatherland and the people.

It will be recalled that General Joao de Matos, FAA chief of General Staff, had said that the meeting would only take place after the cessation of hostilities on the part of UNITA.

Savimbi on Talks With dos Santos, Clinton Administration

MB1301173593 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], told Lisbon's TSF Radio that he is ready for the second round of presidential elections and for a meeting with the president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] in Geneva to end armed clashes.

In the interview, Dr. Savimbi said that he had [words indistinct] of his party to avoid an explosion in the country. The interview also dealt with the military situation and UNITA's foreign policy.

[Begin recording] [Savimbi] Eduardo dos Santos is very pretentious [mania]. He thinks he is the president of the Republic but he is not [words indistinct]. He was not able to obtain 51 percent of the votes. This being the case, we must go for the second round, but he does not agree. That is against the Constitution.

[Reporter] Is it not possible to talk with Eduardo dos Santos?

[Savimbi] Not yet.

[Reporter] Are you ready for a meeting with him?

[Savimbi] I am, but not in Luanda, never in Luanda.

[Reporter] Would you like to suggest any other place for this meeting?

[Savimbi] Geneva.

[Reporter] You are ready to hold talks with Eduardo dos Santos in Geneva?

[Savimbi] As a matter of fact, I am not the one proposing that venue. It was proposed by the UN secretary general.

[Reporter] Jonas Savimbi, are you favorable to extending the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 in Angola?

[Savimbi] Absolutely. [end recording]

Jonas Savimbi also spoke of the war situation in Angola [words indistinct] are ready to fight until the last man [words indistinct].

[Begin recording] [Savimbi] [Words indistinct] to fight as much as we can.

[Reporter] Jonas Savimbi, [words indistinct] there are many deaths and wounded in the city of Huambo?

[Savimbi] Many [words indistinct]. The MPLA is using air power. It is using self-propelled artillery. As a matter of fact, we could not sleep the whole of yesterday. Now, it is requesting reinforcements from Luanda, Benguela, and Menongue. It will not succeed and Sukissa is uncouth [ordinario].

[Reporter] Whom are you calling uncouth, Jonas Savimbi? Could you repeat that? I did not understand you well.

[Savimbi] Sukissa is the head of the riot police. He is very uncouth and illiterate. During my last communication with the United States, its stand was very favorable to UNITA and condemned the MPLA.

[Reporter] When was that?

[Savimbi] It was on 1 [word indistinct].

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] Clinton administration will continue to support UNITA?

[Savimbi] That is not [words indistinct]. The MPLA too is relying too much on the Clinton administration. It will not give him anything. They are former communists. As a matter of fact, they are still communists and the United States will be careful to see who is right. [end recording]

UNITA Radio on Need for Savimbi-dos Santos Meeting

MB1401054293 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Excerpt] The government of Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Marcolino Moco established following the 1992 electoral fraud is solely to blame for the ongoing war throughout the country. Thousands of Angolans, including men, women, and innocent children are being killed. [Words indistinct] the military and tribal violence has extended to all the Angolan cities, including Caxito, Ndalatando, Lubango, Benguela, Lobito, Bie, Huambo, Moxico, Cunene, M'banza Congo, and now, Menongue, Cuando Cubango Province.

Because of this situation, national political observers feel it is not possible to hold a high-level meeting between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the government inside the country. They feel this meeting can only take place in Geneva as proposed by UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus-Ghali, inasmuch as the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA] is launching a large-scale military operation, using chemical bombs, throughout the country to annihilate UNITA. According to the observers, there is neither tranquility nor security in the country, and this being the case, Eduardo dos Santos should urgently agree to meet with UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

In the city of Menongue, the capital of Cuando Cubango Province, the war began at 0100 [0000 GMT] this morning. [passage omitted]

FNLA Calls for Dialogue, International Involvement

MB1301164293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] The Angola National Liberation Front [FNLA] believes the present political and military crisis in the country to be the result of shortcomings in the Bicesse Accord. The FNLA said actions carried out by international observers within the framework of the Joint Political and Military Commission and the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 have not always corresponded to the reality of the country, which has experienced many years of civil war.

In a statement read today by Mr. Ngola Kabango at the end of a meeting of its Political Bureau, the FNLA says

the resolution of the crisis in the country necessarily entails dialogue between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

[Begin Kabango recording] 1. The FNLA Political Bureau would like to appeal strongly to the government and UNITA to urgently resume dialogue—the only way to bring about peace—and immediately end the useless shedding of innocent people's blood throughout the country.

2. The FNLA reaffirms the need to expand this dialogue to other political forces in the country in order to permit a true and effective new era of national reconciliation, peace, democracy, and respect for human rights.

3. The FNLA would like to call on the international community, in cooperation with all political forces and greater engagement of the United Nations, to exercise all its influence to find lasting solutions to end the escalation of war and create an atmosphere conducive to peace in Angola.

4. In conclusion, the FNLA Political Bureau is of the view that, at a time when the spirit of dialogue and national reconciliation constitutes the deepest aspiration of the Angolan people, it would be wise to exclude the intention to proclaim a state of siege or emergency. The proclamation of a state of siege or emergency would not only further deepen the existing antagonism, but would endanger the existence of democratic institutions, paralyzing their operation. [end recording]

UNITA-Government Fighting Continues

MB1301133293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Excerpts] The military situation in the city of Menongue, Cuando Cubango Province, has deteriorated over the past few hours following intense shelling by troops belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] stationed on the outskirts of the city. UNITA is carrying out a movement of infantry troops from Cuito Cuanavale and some areas of Huambo with a view to reinforcing its troops stationed in Cuando Cubango. Thus, it is expected that clashes will intensify in the province. So far, the national police continue to control the situation in the city of Menongue. The Angolan Armed Forces have not yet intervened in the clashes although their positions are being shelled by UNITA.

In Luena, Moxico Province, UNITA continues to shell the city, three days after the expulsion of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] from the city. [passage omitted]

In Bie Province, the political and military situation is relatively calm. About 434 FALA soldiers were killed during the week's clashes. At this moment, the government is trying to remove bodies still lying in the streets

and to facilitate government organs and companies resuming their activities as soon as possible.

In Benguela Province, government authorities are facing difficulties in looking after the more than 10,000 war-displaced people settled there.

Shelling of Menongue Continues

MB1301201893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] All day, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] fired artillery at the city of Menongue, the capital of Cuando Cubango Province, from the city's outskirts, where it sought refuge more than three days ago. The national police still control the city of Menongue and so far there are no reports on human or material losses.

The General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], which reported the military situation, referred to the movement of UNITA troops on the outskirts of Soyo, Zaire Province, and continued clashes between government troops and UNITA in certain areas on the outskirts of the city of Huambo, which is under the total control of the national police.

UNITA Charges MPLA Using 'Chemical Bombs'

MB1301201593 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Day by day, the glorious Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] have been scoring major victories and inflicting heavy blows on the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]. Unable to match FALA forces on the battlefield, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA] has, in despair, turned its murderous wrath against defenseless civilians in the city of Huambo.

Accordingly, at about 1200 yesterday, 12 January, two fighter-bombers overflew the city of Huambo, dropping toxic (?or) chemical bombs over residents of Chiba Ward. The attack was violent, causing heavy human and material losses. A total of 20 houses were destroyed, rendering many families homeless.

Likewise, FAPLA helicopters, coming from Luanda, overflew the town of [word indistinct] at low altitude, creating panic among the people.

Clashes in M'banza-Congo

MB1401073893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Jan 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] yesterday besieged Soyo while violent clashes were underway on the outskirts of M'banza-Congo. Superintendent (Andre Culolo), second National Police commander in Zaire Province, says the situation

in the capital of the province is still not clear, but the tension lessened in the past few hours.

At present UNITA is reinforcing its military personnel with forces coming from the Republic of Zaire, and shelling the outskirts of M'banza-Congo city with artillery shots. UNITA sent reinforcements to Soyo outlying areas, which left Quindequi and Ambrissette yesterday evening. These forces are preparing an attack on that important fuel exploration and production center. Brigadier Jota, Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] spokesman, said the situation in Menongue has also deteriorated. An UNITA military convoy from Mavinga is presently heading for the capital of Cuando Cubango to reinforce its forces which are preparing to attack the city. Meanwhile, long distance shellings against Menongue continue.

Clashes continue between FAA and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] in outlying areas of Huambo. The city is under the control of government forces. The FAA spokesman also spoke of UNITA movements in many other areas of Angola.

UNITA Issues Communique

MB1401055993 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 14 Jan 93

["Communique" issued by Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola General Staff in Huambo on 13 January]

[Text] This command informs Angolans and the international community of the following:

1. After renewed clashes which lasted about 22 hours between Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces today, 13 January 1993, our forces completely captured M'banza-Congo city, the capital of Zaire Province. Our forces captured a large assortment of war material. The enemy suffered heavy losses and a high number of casualties. Hot pursuit operations began at 0800 hours [0700 GMT] in the morning.

2. The city of Menongue has been under fire since dawn today, 13 January 1993, in conformity with instructions left by General (Ita), who inspected MPLA forces on 10 January 1993. The clashes are intense and are continuing. Following this situation our forces, which have just captured the strategic city of Cuito Cuanavale, are heading toward Menongue to reinforce the fighting units. In Cuito Cuanavale our forces captured all ammunition dumps.

3. In the cities of Bie and Huambo the situation remains as we announced in our previous communique dated 11 January 1993. However, it will be noted that the Benguela [Province] attempt to assist Huambo failed, and our forces captured a 28-truck convoy assisted by three T-55 tanks in the Lobito-Bocoio road.

Our fatherland first, to live or die.

[Issued] Huambo, 13 January 1993.

[Signed] Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, chief of the FALPA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] General Staff and army general.

Calm Continues in Namibe City

MB1401054393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Calm and tranquility continue to prevail in the city of Namibe, Namibe Province, after clashes between the national police and troops belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

After the weekend clashes between the forces of law and order and UNITA troops which climaxed with the destruction of the UNITA pilot committees, the surrender of some senior officers and influential civilian officials from the UNITA Provincial Secretariat in Namibe, calm and tranquility continue to prevail in Namibe. At the same time, constant appeals are being made for people to avoid taking the law into their own hands.

Meanwhile, a number of UNITA members, some with important posts within the movement, have begun to express concern over statements made by their leaders, considering them unbecoming and baseless. As such they intend to leave the Black Cockerel's ranks. Some officials are even saying that the holding of a second round of presidential elections at this worst period, would be a disaster for Savimbi and the end for UNITA.

Official Urges Closing of UNITA's Foreign Offices

MB1301162293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister George Chikoty told Radio Luanda today that Great Britain [words indistinct] National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] representative offices in London and Paris if the Angolan Government formally requests it to do so. The deputy foreign minister said Angola will formally make the request this month:

[Begin recording] [Chikoty] There are very important stands being adopted at the diplomatic level. For example, I would like to mention Great Britain's stand: It is ready to apply sanctions against UNITA as long as the Angolan Foreign Ministry formally requests it to close the UNITA representative office. I believe this stand is very important. Our ministry will soon request all countries supporting UNITA to close UNITA representative offices because they are not politically justifiable. This being the case, I strongly commend the British Embassy for its stand. I would like to see other countries do the same.

France has also indicated that as soon as Angola formally requests it to close UNITA's representative office, it will do so. I believe this is important because there is no

longer reason to give any diplomatic support to UNITA. It is well known that UNITA is now a rebellious force. It has transgressed the rule of law and does not want to toe the line. There is a state of democratic rule and a government in Angola since the holding of elections [words indistinct]. Therefore, it is very important that the Angolan Government, particularly the Foreign Ministry, request the closure of all UNITA diplomatic representations in Europe, the United States, and Africa.

[Unidentified correspondent] Deputy Minister, when will your Ministry formally make the request?

[Chikoty] I think we will do it as soon as possible. If not today, tomorrow, or this week, then it will be next week.

[Correspondent] This month?

[Chikoty] Evidently, evidently. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Leaves for Namibia 13 January

MB1401054193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura left the country late this afternoon for Namibia. The Angolan foreign minister is expected to deliver a message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to his Namibian counterpart Sam Nujoma. Nothing more is known about the Angolan foreign minister's visit to Namibia.

De Moura Said Seeking 'Assistance'

MB1301201393 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Venancio de Moura, foreign minister of the government established after the 1992 electoral fraud, is concerned over the constant and resounding defeats inflicted on his party on the battlefield. Accordingly, he will very soon visit Namibia and Zimbabwe to obtain human and material assistance for his government, which is suffering serious defeats from the armed forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola throughout the country.

Lesotho

Ramaema Announces General Elections for 27 Mar

MB1401091593 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 0500 GMT 14 Jan 93

[Text] General elections in Lesotho will be held on Saturday, 27 March this year.

This was announced in a radio broadcast yesterday by the chairman of the military council and council of ministers, His Excellency Major General Phisoana Ramaema. The chairman of the two ruling councils said the government has been advised to set a date for the

general elections by the chief electoral officer, Mrs. (Jocelyn Lucas), from Trinidad and Tobago, who has replaced Mr. (Noel Lee) who has been recalled to his country, Jamaica. The chief electoral officer will determine the nomination date for electoral candidates and publish that date in the Government Gazette in accordance with the law. Major General Ramaema said the electoral law has just been amended to make it possible for elections to be held in March this year.

Meanwhile, the United Nations has sent to Lesotho a consultant who is making preparations for the reception of international observers.

Mozambique

Portuguese Military Team Arrives in Maputo

MB1201113793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] A Portuguese political-military mission arrived in Maputo yesterday for talks with Mozambican authorities. LUSA [Portuguese News Agency] has reported that the arrival of the Portuguese military officers in the country is linked to Portugal's participation in the formation of the future Mozambican Army.

Meets Government Officials

MB1301123393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] The Portuguese political-military team visiting Mozambique yesterday began talks with government and army officials aimed at discussing future Portuguese participation in the formation of the national army. The Portuguese mission has already held talks with Antonio Hama Thai, Mozambique Armed Forces chief of the General Staff; Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Manuel dos Santos; Mineral Resources Minister John Kachamila; and a member of the National Commission for Peace. The Portuguese military officers will also hold several briefing sessions with the Mozambique National Resistance and other opposition parties in the country. The political-military mission, which is led by General Goncalo Rodrigues, director of international affairs in the Portuguese Defense Ministry, includes diplomat (Antonio Samacao), Brigadier Albuquerque Goncalves, and other high-ranking officers.

Renamo Accused of Violating Cease-Fire in Manica

MB1301162093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] According to reports from Manica in central Mozambique, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has violated the cease-fire.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] Government troops stationed at (Lugombezi), in Vanduzi Administrative Post in Manica District, have accused Renamo of illegally occupying a military post. A total of 75 metric

tons of corn and other foodstuff were unloaded at the post early last November. The food was destined for soldiers and people living under Renamo control in Mavonde area. After removing the food to Mavonde, Renamo soldiers refused to leave the post, saying that since we are at peace they will continue to stay there, unless they receive orders from their President Afonso Dhlakama to withdraw. [end recording]

Soldiers Mutiny, Loot Vehicles, Warehouses

MB1301160793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] On 8 January, active duty and demobilized government soldiers mutinied in Nicuadala, about 33 km from the city of Quelimane in Zambezia Province, demanding payment of salaries in arrears. The mutineers also demanded food, saying they have seen it being channeled to Mozambique National Resistance-controlled areas. The soldiers detained and looted at least 15 vehicles.

Reports from Quelimane say that, also this month, government soldiers mutinied in the city of Mocuba, demanding payment of salaries in arrears and food. During the demonstrations, the soldiers broke into two warehouses belonging to the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters [DPCCN] as well as one private warehouse. From the DPCCN warehouses, the soldiers removed about 150 metric tons of beans, cooking oil, and corn destined for war-displaced people, while from the private warehouse, the soldiers stole goods valued at 125 million meticals destined for cashew sales.

Namibia

Angolan Foreign Minister Arrives for Meeting

MB1401084893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0836 GMT 14 Jan 93

[Text] Windhoek Jan 14 SAPA—Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura has arrived in Windhoek for a meeting with President Sam Nujoma, official sources confirmed on Thursday.

Foreign Affairs deputy permanent secretary Tangeni Erkana said Mr de Moura arrived in Windhoek late on Wednesday night and was met by Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab.

"He is scheduled to meet President Nujoma shortly," he said.

According to news reports, Mr de Moura is to deliver a message from Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos requesting that Windhoek be used for preliminary talks between senior government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] military leaders.

Such a meeting would precede peace talks between Mr dos Santos and UNITA leader Mr Jonas Savimbi at a venue still to be decided.

Reports say Zimbabwe is also a possible venue for the military leaders meeting.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on CW Convention

MB1201195193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1993
GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Windhoek Jan 12 SAPA—Namibia is to be one of the original signatories of the Chemical Weapons [CW] Disarmament Treaty in Paris this week, the Foreign Affairs Ministry said in a press statement on Tuesday [12 January]. The convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction (CWC) is the most detailed multilateral disarmament treaty, the statement said.

It will be opened for signatures in Paris on Wednesday and enter into force after the deposit of the 65th ratification. Deputy Mines and Energy Minister Jesaya Nyamu will sign on behalf of Namibia.

Swaziland

Official Says U.S. 'Interfering' in Country

MB1401074393 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 14 Jan 93 pp 1, 32

[Report by Donny Nxumalo: "America is Accused of Interfering"]

[Text] The Principal Secretary for Information, Mr Norman Malinga has accused the United States government of interfering in the affairs of the Kingdom.

Mr Malinga made the accusation in a long letter he wrote to his counterpart at Foreign Affairs, Mr Philemon Dlamini.

"It is important for someone to remind our friends that direct participation in the political affairs of this nation is a prerogative reserved for the Swazi people.

"This U.S.A. practice of commenting on our political situation with the view to influence its direction, invests upon a foreign country's rights to interfere in what falls within the jurisdiction perimeter of the Kingdom," he wrote.

The outburst by the principal secretary is mainly aimed at the American Cultural Centre, which he accused of "triggering" political debates which have served to divide Swazi society today.

He alleged that the Americans have established a political party which is disguised as a human rights organization.

Yesterday Miss Brooks Robinson of the American Cultural Centre said they are concerned about the allegations by Mr Malinga and are still trying to check if such views are a reflection of the government as a whole.

"We will be consulting with the government of Swaziland to determine the extent to which Mr Malinga's views represent the views of the government of Swaziland," she said.

Humaras [Human Rights Association of Swaziland] president, Mr Vika Khumalo also said they would like Mr Malinga to substantiate his claims.

"We would like him to explain what human rights and democracy is. For instance in his thinking, does it mean that talking about human rights means you are aligned to a foreign power?

"As far as Humaras is concerned all these allegations are not true. Anyway we could be happy if he could shed more light."

Mr Malinga wrote: "When a foreign country assumes the role of global policeman, it makes itself open to scrutiny with regards to its track record on human rights issues.

"People are bound to ask questions whether they themselves stand on a high moral ground that entitles them to run, as it were, day to day affairs of smaller nations. International intervention is welcomed when gross violation of human rights is perpetrated on unprecedented scales such as the said situation of Somalia. That highly commendable assistance does not give them the liberty to run the affairs of smaller nations, especially those who are not violating human rights.

"My attached personal brain storming comments demonstrate that various USA administrations have strayed from the noble principles of the constitution which was formulated by God fearing men. This is the one reason why the constitution of the USA is the only constitution in the world that has never been replaced. It is because it is based on divine guidance. It should be the model for all the nations to follow.

"The people of the USA strive to follow these principles; they believe in these principles; they practice these principles; what is most unfortunate is that the succeeding administrations have been strangers to the truth that has been enshrined in their constitution.

"It is our fervent prayer that this coming administration will steer this great nation to revisit that great constitution and practice its principles.

"If the USA administration had adhered to these principles of liberty, southern Africa would have gained its independence and self determination as far back as 1910, instead of 1994 when the last of the countries in southern Africa, namely South Africa will be exercising true democracy.

"From 1910 to 1992, millions upon millions of people in Southern Africa have lost their lives in the struggle for freedom, liberty, equality and human rights.

"Their aspirations were delayed by governments who advocated freedom in word only."

Ghana

Rival Political Parties Clash in Accra 12 Jan

AB1301164093 Paris AFP in French 2026 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Accra, 12 Jan (AFP)—Supporters of rival political parties clashed today in Accra as the trial of main opposition leader, Professor Albert Adu-Boahen, resumed.

Prof. Adu-Boahen's supporters were preparing to demonstrate in front of the court when supporters of President Jerry Rawlings passed by, waving placards.

Opposition supporters then threw stones at a car carrying Rawlings' supporters and broke the rear window. In retaliation, Rawlings' supporters beat up one opposition supporter. Police intervened and separated the fighters, some of whom were armed with knives and sticks.

The trial was postponed to 27 January to enable the court to examine an objection filed by the defense. The defense is requesting that the case be examined by the Supreme Court president.

Albert Adu-Boahen is being prosecuted for "contempt of court" after he had refused to testify in a case involving four persons accused of carrying out five bomb attacks in Accra after the 3 November presidential election.

An organization called Farighan (Forces Against Rawlings' Dictatorship in Ghana) claimed responsibility for these attacks.

'Restrictive' Monetary, Credit Policies Analyzed

AB1201191493 Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Jan 93 p 1, 9

[Text] Savings with banks between July and September 1991 rose to C[cedil]96.50 billion from C86.68 billion recorded during the same period in 1990, an increase of 12.8 per cent

This achievement was made through the practice of restrictive monetary and credit policies by the country's financial authorities, states the Bank of Ghana's quarterly Economic Bulletin for July-September 1991.

According to the bulletin, savings deposits increased by C4.65 billion or 7.1 per cent to C70.45 billion, while time deposits increased by C4.82 billion or 49.5 per cent to C14.57 billion with certificates of deposit increasing by 26.6 per cent or C347.6 million to C1.66 billion.

The restrictive monetary and credit policies, according to the bulletin were in furtherance of the objective of reducing inflationary pressures in the economy and in line with the objective of achieving the projected real gross domestic product (GDP) of 4.5 per cent and a viable balance of payments position for the year.

Between the same period, currency in circulation totalled C87.12 billion, recording an increase of C3.70 billion or 4.4 per cent over the previous quarter of April to May, 1991.

The bulletin also shows that credit outstanding to public institutions by the Central Bank stood at C5.30 billion, representing a decrease of C1.55 billion or 22.6 per cent, while credit to financial institutions also fell by C1.76 billion or 23.7 per cent.

On public financing, government transactions through the Central Bank showed a total revenue of C92 billion, against a total expenditure of C88 billion leaving a surplus of C4 billion.

The total revenue shows a decline of C3.1 billion compared to the previous quarters. The decline, according to the bulletin, was the result of a decrease of C5.9 billion in taxes on international transactions to C23.3 billion caused by the inability of the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) to meet its tax obligations to the government.

Guinea

Conte, Liberia's Sawyer Meet, Issue Communiqué

AB1401104393 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 14 Jan 93

[Text] President Lansana Conte of the Republic of Guinea and interim president, Dr. Amos Sawyer, have reaffirmed their commitment to the resolution of the Liberian conflict within the framework of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace initiative. In a final communiqué issued yesterday [13 January] at the end of a one-day working visit to the Guinean capital, Conakry, at the invitation of the Guinean leader, the two leaders emphasized that the ECOWAS peace plan remains the best path to a just and lasting peace in Liberia.

According to the communiqué, Presidents Conte and Sawyer expressed their satisfaction over the identity of views that the two leaders hold regarding all issues that were discussed, especially on the latest developments in the Liberian crisis. The two heads of state also expressed happiness at the friendly relationship existing between their two countries and promised to promote further cooperation in all areas of common interest. In this respect, according to an Executive Mansion release, Dr. Sawyer expressed gratitude to the Government and people of Guinea for the assistance Liberians continue to receive from the sister country.

On subregional issues, President Conte and interim president, Dr. Amos Sawyer, renewed their commitment to the ECOWAS treaty and agreed to strengthen the subregional organization as the best way to undertake constructive actions in the subregion and as an example of African solidarity. Reviewing the agenda of the next summit of the Organization of African Unity [OAU], the

two heads of state expressed similar views regarding the issues confronting the continental body, especially as they relate to various conflict areas like Somalia and South Africa. They also noted the debt burden (?hitting) African countries and problems of the Middle East. The two leaders also reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of the OAU.

At the end of the visit, Dr. Sawyer expressed his gratitude to the Guinean leader, the Government and people of Guinea for the warm and friendly welcome and hospitality extended to him and his delegation during the visit.

Earlier, on arrival in Conakry, Dr. Sawyer was met at the airport by President and Mrs. Conte, and high-ranking officials of the Guinean Government. Also at hand to greet the Liberian leader and party were members of the diplomatic corps, including the ambassador of France to Guinea. President Sawyer's delegation to Conakry included Foreign Minister Baccus Matthews, Internal Affairs Minister Thomas Boimah, and Information Minister Lamini Waritay.

The Republics of Guinea and Liberia, along with the Republic of Sierra Leone constitute the Mano River Union, set up in 1976 to facilitate closer cooperation among the three countries and peoples. In December of the same year, Liberia and Guinea signed a mutual defense pact.

Ivory Coast

New Islamic Council President Elected 9 Jan

AB1301150993 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 11 Jan 93 p 4

[Article by Yaya Sow: "National Islamic Council—El Hadj Drissa Kone, New President;" first paragraph is FRATERNITE MATIN introduction]

[Excerpt] Idriss Kone [name as published], imam of the Port Bouet II Bilal Islamic Cultural Center in Youpougon, has been elected president of the National Islamic Center for a three-year term of office. He was solemnly sworn in on the morning of 9 January during the constituent general assembly of this Council which was held at the Adjame Central Mosque in the presence of Defense Minister Leon Konan Koffi, representing the head of state, the Adjame deputy-mayor, Lassina Dembele, and more than 1,000 delegates from all over the country.

Idriss Kone's election confirms the proposal made by the Supreme Council of Imams under the authority of which the Council has been placed. The Council, which is intended to serve as an organization of coordination and cooperation as well as a federative body of all Muslim associations and communities in the Ivory Coast, had a tumultuous beginning, and this was recalled by Imam

Aboubacar Fofana, spokesman of the Supreme Council of Imams, at the constituent general assembly. [passage omitted]

[In a related development, FRATERNITE MATIN in French on 11 January, in a boxed article on its fourth page on Muslim festivals, reports the following: "The National Islamic Council has recommended that henceforth, the day after the Night of Power, which falls during the month of fasting, and the one after the Maouloud—Prophet Mohamed's birthday, should be declared public holidays. The same should also apply to the days following the two major Muslim festivals, 'Id al-Fitr and 'Id al-Kebir, when they fall on nonworking days. These recommendations are contained in the resolutions of the Council, which also called for the introduction of Arabic as a second modern language in schools."]

Liberia

Sawyer Group Said 'To Hinder' UN Peace Efforts

AB1301121693 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Reports coming in from some diplomatic sources say the Monrovia group of Amos Sawyer is conspiring to hinder efforts at the United Nations to amicably resolve the Liberian crisis. The Monrovia group is reported to be uneasy following the fact-finding mission of the United Nations special envoy, Mr. Trevor Livingstone Gordon-Somers, to Liberia. Indications from New York suggest that Mr. Gordon-Somers' visit to Liberia was able to unearth the true nature of the problem in Liberia, thus enabling the United Nations to gather pertinent information based on balanced reports from all adversaries to the conflict.

The United Nations being the world's largest and most powerful body, the whole administration of Sawyer is fearing that the United Nations is (?about) to use its credible influence to end the Liberian conflict. Although the United Nations is now prepared to come in following calls by the Liberian people for the United Nations to get involved, the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] propaganda radio in Monrovia is publicly campaigning against the UN's involvement.

Reports have revealed that during his pending visit to Liberia, Mr. Gordon-Somers is expected to arrange a cease-fire agreement between the warring parties including ECOMOG. Knowing that this means that the United Nations would be playing a monitoring role between the factions, the Monrovia group is lobbying to have the West African forces of aggression and occupation excluded from being a warring faction although it is fighting against the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. Observers say this affair is unlikely to succeed because ECOMOG as a fighting force cannot at the same time serve as a cease-fire monitor.

Similarly, the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government has said although it considers disarmament as a necessary precondition to the restoration of lasting peace to Liberia, it would not disarm to the present composition of ECOMOG which is a side-taker, but to a neutral multinational peacekeeping force.

ECOMOG Captures White Plains, Surrounding Towns

AB1401113093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 14 Jan 93

[Text] In continuation of ECOMOG's [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] efforts to relieve Monrovia from the siege of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], ECOMOG has captured White Plains, the water treatment plant, and towns in and around the area. Towns captured are Johnsonville, Dawe, David, Zio, Kitun, and Gubli Town. Other areas captured by ECOMOG are Harrisburg, Robertsville, David Farm.

An ECOMOG release says the battle to take White Plains water treatment plant was fiercely fought with the enemy suffering heavy casualties in men and materials.

The treatment plant was vandalized by rebels while they were in occupation of the area. During ECOMOG operations at all fronts, a large number of civilians were rescued from the clutches of the rebel forces.

Tension 'Growing' Between ECOMOG, Monrovia

AB1301132793 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] In the wake of the renewed outbreak hostilities in Liberia, a dusk-to-dawn—that is 6 PM to 6 AM—curfew was imposed on the whole of Monrovia by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] outside of the authority of the Monrovia group of Amos Sawyer which has become an impotent gang of power seekers. Our sources in Monrovia also hinted that Monrovia have become so terrorized to the extent that when residents go indoors at 5 PM they have their neighbors' houses being burglarized by armed gangs and looters, but are unable to come to their aid.

Residents of Monrovia who were demonstrating against the Sawyer group are reportedly calling on Sawyer to carry out a disarmament program of all armed gangs in Monrovia which are created to terrorize the people of Liberia. Reports speak of indiscipline among the various Monrovia armed gangs which have led to summary executions of several AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] soldiers. Several stores in Monrovia have been looted and at times their owners put at gun point and robbed. The Sawyer group recently called a meeting with the business community after they reached a decision to pull out of that city.

Meanwhile, tension is said to be growing between residents of Monrovia and ECOMOG over the public sale and auction of their belongings by ECOMOG. Reports say ECOMOG soldiers are seen publicly selling the beds, dresses, and other household items of residents whose homes they loot in the Gardnersville area. The reports say that the confusion broke out at the free port red light area, where ECOMOG has opened a street market. One resident reportedly identified his bed on sale and demanded that it be returned to him. Then the resident, according to reports, was beaten unconscious by ECOMOG soldiers for demanding that his bed be returned to him. The matter was brought to the attention of the Monrovia police force who said they could do nothing. One police officer is said to have told the relatives of the victim that the (?force) can do nothing about this thing because it is our own people here who have made ECOMOG wild.

Soldiers Shoot 45 Curfew Violators

AB1301122293 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Residents of Monrovia continue to live in constant fear as the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia], ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], black berets, and ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] soldiers terrorize that city. Reports say residents of Monrovia are forced to go indoors as early as 5 PM to honor the ECOMOG illegally imposed curfew three months ago. Reports say ECOMOG soldiers have shot and killed more than 45 Liberians on sight, alleged to be violators of the ECOMOG imposed curfew on Monrovia. One resident of Monrovia was quoted by our sources in Monrovia as saying: What thing is this we are in again that we will have to be forced to go to bed at 5 o'clock, virtually becoming prisoners unto ourselves by these foreigners. [sentence as heard]

Nigeria

Babangida Notes Financial Support to ECOMOG, Economy

AB1301165193 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Officially the Nigerian Government has committed itself to strengthening the private sector and cutting public spending. However, critics have said that in reality the government is doing just the reverse by inflating public spending through funding projects such as the setting up of a two-party system and the deployment of Nigerian ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops in Liberia.

Charles Aniagolu spoke to Nigeria's President Ibrahim Babangida in Abuja and asked him how he explained this apparent contradiction in his economic policy.

[Begin recording] [Babangida] Simple. To run a government of this magnitude requires money. Our position in Liberia, the expenditure is more or less overblown, overstated by the critics because what we are doing under normal circumstances, such an operation ought to have been funded say, by the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] countries. But because of our collective will, our determination, the countries that provided troops agreed they will maintain their troops while they were there. So the troops that we poured in there, we pay them their normal salaries which they will get anyway if they were within our shores. And then we give them allowances.

The equipment they took to Liberia are not equipment that we bought, they are equipment that are in our inventory. So, everything we did there is within the constraints of budgetary system.

The political structures—of course, we established them—again they served on our previous experiences. What we said, we are going to provide the political parties with certain basic structures so as to relieve them of this unwholesome burden of manipulation. We wanted them to ... [changes thought] We established political party offices, we tried to pay salaries of people who are workers within the party organization. And if you run an election, you have to pay a number of staff that will have to work throughout the length and breadth of this country. I agree it is expensive but then, it is both desirable and inevitable.

[Aniagolu] In answer to a question on the economy, Mr. President, you were once quoted as saying: Frankly I keep asking my economists why is it the economy of this country has not collapsed. Surely it is not our knowledge. Was that an admission of failure on your part?

[Babangida] To the contrary. What I am trying to say is to convince. And this is from experience that this country is very, very resilient. The country has survived all sort of vicissitudes over the years, you know and still the people are so determined that they are still doing something. And, this is not something that any theory can explain.

[Aniagolu] I can tell you, Mr. President, that that statement was widely quoted internationally and that may not have worked to the advantage of Nigeria. How do you now plan to attract foreign investment?

[Babangida] Well, I think we have set virtually every incentive that needs to be put in place after meetings as a result of our economic diplomacy. Over the years, we talked to a lot of foreign investors and they talked about what they believed were the impediments of investment into this country. And we succeeded over the years in harmonizing all these requirements and put a package of

incentives in place that could attract the foreign investors. Foreigners may have to look at Nigeria to come and invest for two things: First, we have, thanks to God, the natural endowment in the country, we have a very resourceful human resources, human manpower. Literate human manpower, articulate human manpower. So these too ... [changes thought] We have already got what it takes to invite or to attract foreigners.

[Aniagolu] How would you describe the state of the economy today?

[Babangida] Well, I think like as I said, we have not done badly. Economically, we have fared well. [end recording]

Publisher of 'Seditious Materials' Arrested

AB1401115693 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] The director of the Nigerian Army Public Relations Unit, Colonel Fred Chijuka, announced today that the man responsible for the recent publication and distribution of seditious materials aimed at destabilizing the government has been identified and arrested by military intelligence. The suspect, Mr. Bolaji Olanipeku, who hails from Ondo State, was arrested last Friday [8 January]. He had in his possession a NIPOST [Nigeria Posts] identity card, a Committee for Human Rights membership card, and a University of Benin student's identity card. Col. Chijuka circulated the list of senior military officers whom, he claimed, were marked for assassination by Mr. Bolaji's group.

[Begin Chijuka recording] This goes to confirm the concern of the Nigerian Army and the Government that there exist people and organizations whose activities are hostile and are intended to create confusion and disunity among our people. [end recording]

On the fate of the suspect, Col. Chijuka gave it up to the government to decide.

Senegal

Government Issues Statement on Withdrawal From Liberia

AB1301162793 Dakar PANA in English 1500 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Dakar, 13 Jan (APS-SEN/PANA)—Senegal announced Wednesday [13 January] that it was withdrawing its 1,500 troops from the West African peace-keeping force in Liberia (ECOMOG) [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] due to national necessity and the involvement of the UN in trying to find a political solution to the Liberian crisis.

In an official statement issued in Dakar Wednesday, the government said, however, that it would continue working with other ECOWAS countries in the search for a long-lasting peace in Liberia.

It said that in spite of the problems created by Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in the search for a political settlement, and despite the death of 14 of its soldiers in battle, Senegal had continued to make sacrifices to help the brotherly people of Liberia regain peace and national understanding.

Senegal had also been actively involved in ECOWAS diplomatic moves to involve the United Nations in the search for a peaceful solution in Liberia, the statement added.

This action led to the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 788 of November 1992 under which the UN secretary general was asked to appoint a special representative to Liberia.

In view of the new situation and bearing national concerns in mind, the government has taken the decision to withdraw the Senegalese contingent from ECOMOG, which has efficiently accomplished its assigned mission, the statement said.

In the statement, Senegal expressed its readiness to continue, as in the past, the search for a fair and durable political solution to the crisis facing the brotherly people of Liberia, in accordance with the Yamoussoukro IV Agreement, revised in Geneva.

The 1,500 Senegalese soldiers had joined ECOMOG in October 1991 and had been working alongside contingents from Nigeria, Guinea, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Mali.

Togo

Eyadema on New National Unity Government

AB1301220093 Lome Radio Lome in French 2002
GMT 13 Jan 92

[Address to the nation by President Gnassingbe Eyadema; date, place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Togolese men and women, since you elected me by free and responsible universal suffrage to the post of head of state, my sole concern has always been to lead our country on to harmonious development in peace, security, and national unity.

Today, the nation's life is paralyzed, and the transition institutions are blocked. The democratic process, which we embarked upon after several jolts, is inexorably leading us on toward chaos, insecurity, and to acts of violence. On top of this, an indefinite general strike has come.

This strike action has become a pretext for intimidating and launching punitive offensives against workers who desire to go freely about their work to meet the basic needs of their families. As everyone knows, the economy is in a state of discomfiture. Apart from the famine,

which is now in sight, most workers have serious difficulties in feeding themselves daily and in providing medical care for their sick wives and children.

Unfortunately, students, both at home and abroad, who have no other assistance apart from what the government provides them, are in distress. All this was foreseeable. In fact, well before the launching of that strike, I had to draw the attention of the various actors of the national political class and the trade unions to the disastrous consequences which that strike could have on the socioeconomic life of the country, because if a strike, in its essence, is a legitimate means for workers to express their demands and to demand that they be satisfied, it can only take place when negotiations have not led to a solution acceptable to the parties involved.

This means that a strike must not be used as a means for pressure on the people in order to find solutions to problems that are purely political. Dialogue and consultations are the most appropriate means to which we must have recourse. Unfortunately, my advice and appeals were not heeded.

My dear countrymen, our constitutional situation is (simple). You elected me by universal suffrage to lead the state for a seven-year period. Conscious of the importance of the task you entrusted to me, I mean to exercise this task fully, with respect for the Constitution and the law. With concern for conciliation and national understanding, I have already accepted promulgation of a number of transitional provisions to ensure, in a climate of confidence, preparations for elections. Thus the transition period which was to have ended on 28 August 1992 was extended to 31 December 1992. This period has now expired without elections, expected to allow the people to express themselves, being held. Under these conditions and at a time when the continuity of the state is in danger, it is my duty, in conformity with the Constitution, to allow the people to speak because only they are sovereign. We must not allow the situation to worsen further and sell out our common heritage and destroy, in a matter of days, the socioeconomic achievements made in a quarter of a century, thanks to the sacrifices of all.

It is our duty to free the people, to enable them to resume their activities, to retake their properties, and to contribute to the pursuit of our democratic process without any constraint, whatever political group they may belong to. As the guarantor of the Constitution, the independence, the national unity, the territorial integrity, and the continuity of the state, it is my duty to take all measures to ensure, with scrupulous respect for democracy, the expression of the universal suffrage.

The powers of the present prime minister have ended on 31 December 1992, a new government of national unity will be formed with a prime minister heading it. That government will be charged to organize, in the shortest possible time, free, democratic, and fair elections. In a democratic system, no group not invested with the

people's legitimate powers can claim to confiscate the sovereignty of the people and decide in their place. This is why only elections, in the presence of international observers, will enable the Togolese people to choose, in total freedom and in fairness, their future leaders.

My dear countrymen, the year just ended was for you and for all of us a year of big trials. Thanks to God, our

country, in spite of the turbulent periods through which we passed, is continuing in an irreversible manner its march toward democracy, which we want to achieve in peace, security, and national concord. At the start of the new year, I would like here to express to every one of you my most sincere wishes for health, happiness, peace, and prosperity. Long live democracy! Long live the Togolese Republic!

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